

# STD Risk by Practice

What you can get if your partner is infected	KNOWN RISKS	POSSIBLE RISKS	UNKNOWN
<b>Performing oral sex on a man</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ Hepatitis A* ⇒ Herpes (RARE) ⇒ HPV (warts) ⇒ Shigella* ⇒ Syphilis	⇒ Hepatitis B ⇒ HIV**	⇒ Hepatitis C
<b>Performing oral sex on a woman</b>	⇒ Herpes (RARE)	none	⇒ HPV (warts)
<b>Receiving oral sex—man</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ NGU ⇒ Herpes ⇒ Syphilis	none	⇒ HPV (warts)
<b>Receiving oral sex—woman</b>	⇒ Herpes	none	⇒ HPV (warts)
<b>Anal sex—top</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Crabs/Scabies ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ Hepatitis B ⇒ Herpes ⇒ HIV ⇒ HPV (warts) ⇒ NGU ⇒ Syphilis	none	⇒ Hepatitis C
<b>Anal sex—bottom</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Crabs/Scabies ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ Hepatitis B ⇒ Herpes ⇒ HIV*** ⇒ HPV (warts) ⇒ Syphilis	none	⇒ Hepatitis C
<b>Vaginal sex—man</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Crabs/Scabies ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ Hepatitis B ⇒ Herpes ⇒ HIV ⇒ HPV (warts) ⇒ NGU ⇒ Syphilis ⇒ Trichomoniasis	none	⇒ Hepatitis C
<b>Vaginal sex—woman</b>	⇒ Chlamydia ⇒ Crabs/Scabies ⇒ Gonorrhea ⇒ Hepatitis B ⇒ Herpes ⇒ HIV ⇒ HPV (warts) ⇒ Syphilis ⇒ Trichomoniasis	None	⇒ Hepatitis C
<b>Oral-anal sex</b>	⇒ Amebiasis ⇒ Cryptosporidium ⇒ Giardia ⇒ Hepatitis A ⇒ Shigella	none	⇒ HPV (warts)

- Kissing, mutual masturbation, and frottage/dry humping are considered safer sex activities, with little to no risk of STD transmission.

- Using latex condoms (male or female) significantly reduces the risk of contracting STDs during anal, vaginal and oral sex.

- Washing hands and the genital area thoroughly before and after oral-anal sex reduces risk of transmission of most of the listed STDs and conditions. Condom use reduces transmission risk even further.

\* You could be at risk if the receiver has just topped someone else.

\*\* Very low risk.

\*\*\* Unprotected anal sex is a very high risk activity for a bottom, much more so than for a top. The risk of HIV transmission to a bottom during unprotected anal sex is 15 in 1,000, versus 3 in 10,000 from a bottom to a top.

